

EVENING TELEGRAPH.

10 CENTS PER WEEK

DIXON, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY EVENING, JULY 29, 1887

NUMBER 1109

Summer Clearing Sale!

REDUCTIONS ON ALL OUR WARM WEATHER GOODS.

Lawn 3c Former price, 5, 6 and 7 cents

Lawn 8 1/2c Former price, 12 1/2-2 cents

India Linen 12 1/2c Former price, 15 cents

Parasols \$1 Former price 1.25, 1.50, 1.75

Parasols 1.50 Former price 2.00, 2.50

Parasols 2.75 Former price 4.50, 5.00

BARGAINS.

S.G. AUSTIN & CO

Judge Steel and son are in Chicago.

Ira W. Lewis and wife arrived to-day.

The dry weather is again becoming a matter of alarm.

L. D. Pitcher has another carload of very nice watermelons.

Bret Brubaker is here from Kansas City enjoying a vacation with his parents.

Ninety-five in the shade is about the average to-day. It is not as hot as an oven, but it will do.

Prof. F. T. Oldt, of Lanark, has been here this week assisting in the Institute of Messrs. Steinmann & Murch.

The premium list of the Rochelle fair, neatly printed by the Herald, is received. The fair commences September 13th.

"Tom," Barry, formerly a Dixon boy, is here from British Columbia. He will spend a month or so with relatives.

Misses Anna and Maud Eustace gave a tea party to a few of their girl friends last night. It was a pleasant, pretty party.

John P. Hutchinson and sister, Miss Anna, are here for a few weeks visit. The latter will be with Mrs. Rodgers, North Dixon. John P. is at the Waverly House.

The man who asks every one he meets: "Is it hot enough for you?" is in the city to-day—out on bail we presume—and he had not been lynched at last accounts.

A dispatch from Ira W. Lewis announces that he has, on account of ill health, given up his trip through the west and started for home. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis will arrive here to-day.

Neighbor Cobb says that "the Odd Fellows got up to Dixon all right, without delay, and report having had a really good time. They were entertained capitally by their Dixon brethren."

We give to-day in the form of a supplement to THE TELEGRAPH (in a convenient form for preservation for future reference) a full report of the proceedings of the last session of the general assembly; giving a synopsis of the laws passed and signed by the Governor.

The Las Vegas Daily "Optic" sees in a Dixon prisoner a murderer. The "Optic" of the twenty-third instant says: "Jim White who killed Wm. Peacock, at Fort Sumner last winter, is thought to be in jail at Dixon, Illinois. A photograph of White was to-day mailed to the sheriff at that place by our chief of police, Dr. E. H. Skipwith."

Editor Cobb has this wild speculation as to what might have been the result had Ben been there at that circus:

"Suppose Ben Shaw had come here and attended the circus with us; and suppose the cowboys had got hold of their loaded pistols here and that Shaw had been Harrington, and we had been Phillips, how rejoiced our respective readers would have been?"

What a circus of a funeral you probably mean.

The editor of "The Arizona Paralyzer" makes the following personal explanation in a recent issue of his paper: "Yesterday we were again married. It will be remembered that both of our former wives eloped with the foreman of the office. To avoid any future inconvenience of the kind we have this time married a lady who is herself a compositor, and she will set the type while we hustle for the ducks who still owe on subscription."

That Female Swindler

That fancy female financier, "well dressed and good looking, with fine complexion," who beat the merchants of Sterling by asking to be accommodated with change for a ten dollar bill and then with great craft grabbing up both bill and change, struck Dixon in the afternoon of the same day, but did not succeed as well; unless those who were cheated, if there were any, have concluded not to squeal about it. She entered Smith & Ballou's store about six o'clock in the evening and stepping to a counter asked Frank Ballou, a lad of about fifteen years, if he could change a five dollar bill. He looked into the cash drawer and took out five silver dollars and brought them to the woman and at that moment she picked up a remnant of calico and asked the price, which was given and she ordered it cut off. The boy placed the silver dollars that he had taken from the drawer upon the counter while measuring the calico. When he had finished he told her the amount required for its purchase and the woman shoved one of the silver dollars towards the boy to pay for the same; and then he suggested that she had not produce the five dollar bill that she desired to have changed. She said that she gave it to him, or placed it on the counter. The boy had not seen it. Ed Smith then came up, knowing that the boy is a new hand in the trade, to learn the cause of the dispute. The boy was firm in his statement that the woman did not produce the five dollar bill; he insisting that she proposed to pay for the goods out of the money he had given her. Mr. Smith then took the matter in hand. But the woman, without a blush, declared that she had placed a five dollar bill on the counter to have changed. She showed an empty hand bag. She could not be mistaken. "What is your name?" asked Mr. Smith. She made no reply to the question but talked right on about the mysterious disappearance of the five dollar bill. The merchant searched the floor and counter and asked for her name; and with a blush she said it was "J. W. Wilson." "Where do you live?" he asked and she said "Second street, North side." This was a give away, but the woman gracefully worked her way out of the trap by suggesting that she "might have left the five at the drug store," she would "go and see;" and that was the last seen of the fine female financier. It is a well laid scheme which probably works like a charm about eight times out of ten. The woman is aged about thirty; "well dressed, with good looks and fine complexion," as described at our neighboring city of Sterling, where her swindling schemes were made quite profitable on the unsophisticated merchants at the foot of the rapids. But a small boy in Dixon caught her out on the first base and she threw up the game.

The meeting of the Inlet Swamp drainage commission with Judge Farrand in this city Wednesday did not decide as to the final boundaries of the district and the location of the ditches, the matter being postponed one week. The jury selected by the court to assess the damages and benefits to lands in that district, we understand, will be composed of the following gentlemen: Wm. McMahan, James C. Howlett, John M. Gardner, Edwin W. Pomeroy, John Holdren, Abram Bennett, Geo. C. Lyman, James W. Richardson, James A. Smith, John Fruit and James Kiby.

The vast sum of five hundred and seventy-nine million of dollars now rests idly in the United States treasury. There are outstanding certificates for two hundred and forty million of that sum, leaving, in round numbers, three hundred and thirty-nine million doing no good to any one. Democratic orators during the last presidential campaign made great complaint against Republican management for keeping not half that amount idle. There does not appear to be much reform in this respect. Two or three hundred million should be devoted to decreasing the national debt and thus saving interest.

THE TELEGRAPH has heretofore remarked, other papers have mentioned it, that change is one of the great laws of nature, and the remark was not original with us or them by a long shot. Without being suspicious with having much partisan prejudice we have stated, in the heat of a political campaign, that the party now in power was inclined to adopt Republican principles; and this we said in compliment to both parties. It was a good thing for the Democratic party to do, and here now comes proof as strong as Holy Writ that that party is still doing that very commendable thing; much to

its credit. The good and great Horace Greely, just before he became that party's presidential candidate remarked that "To Drink Whisky is a Democratic Virtue," and he received a good share of the votes of the untirred. Now behold what a change is evinced in the following extracts. Comment is hardly necessary save to remark that these extracts are all from leading Democratic journals: "The New York Sun" advises people to drink ice water rather than lager beer on a hot day; "The New York World" advises them to drink iced water rather than ice water; "The Rochester Union" advises them to drink neither lager nor ice water nor iced water, but buttermilk; "The Buffalo Courier" advises them to drink water without ice. Water, ice water, iced water and buttermilk as a Democratic drink! These be strange times we have fallen on.

School House Extravagance.

EDITOR EVENING TELEGRAPH:

I noticed by your paper last evening that the Board of Education in District No. One has entered into contracts for repairs on the High school building to cost over four thousand dollars. I wish to say to the tax payers of Dixon that when they submit to being taxed for such unnecessary, foolish, and outrageous extravagance they have only themselves to blame for the taxes that they are now groaning under. Not one-quarter of that expense is necessary. Any man of sense by looking into the subject will say so.

Susan Drinkwater Explains.

CITY COUNCIL, GENTLEMEN:—I have here a petition that has been in this office since last fall; for some reason it has not been acted upon. I now present it to you to consider and act upon hoping you will refund me the money so unjustly taken from me in the "great murder case" of last June, year ago, when I was imprisoned through falsehood; as I can prove by marshal Woodruff and Mr. Morrison, city attorney. The parties claimed that I was in their yard with a gun, which was proven false in court. The warrant claimed that I made use of profane and obscene language; which is false, so help me God. If necessary I will explain and tell every word I said to the party. The same was explained before the council. Another witness swore in court; he talked very mild to me but was careful not to tell what was said. Another party swore in court he was protecting the same party from me when I was sitting on my doorstep, is the truth as if they were my dying words.

SUSAN DRINKWATER.

CONDENSED NEWS.

A fine flow of natural gas has been struck at a depth of 1,600 feet near LaSalle.

Two pleasure yachts capsized in a squall off Yarmouth, England, Thursday, with a loss of ten lives.

Newell Matson, the well-known jewelry merchant of Chicago, died at Clinton, Conn., Thursday, aged 73.

Prince Ferdinand, of Saxe-Coburg, is expected at Sofia early in August to take the oath as ruler of Bulgaria.

The Swiss government has begun operations under the new spirit-monopoly law by purchasing a year's supply of alcohol.

At Ridgewood station, near Reading, Pa., Thursday, a passenger train ran into a vehicle containing four persons, all of whom were killed.

The rupture in the American base ball association is growing more serious, and the withdrawal of several of the leading clubs is threatened.

The mayor of Chicago has named sub-committees of the committee of 20 appointed to invite President Cleveland to visit that city during his approaching tour.

The national prohibition committee has been called to meet in Chicago Nov. 16 to fix the time and place of holding the presidential convention of the party in 1888.

The directors of the Minneapolis exposition will ask Gladstone to open the affair by pressing an electric button at London if the cable companies report the thing to be feasible.

A Baltimore & Ohio bridge near Cumberland, Md., collapsed Thursday under the weight of a passing train. The engineer and fireman were killed and a brakeman badly hurt.

The authorities at Souris, P. E. I., having refused to allow fourteen Americans captured in a seine-boat on Sunday to return home in a fishing vessel, the United States consul general has instructed the American consul at Souris to send them home on the first vessel sailing. Two United States men-of-war have been placed under the consul's orders and if an attempt is made to prevent the departure of the men trouble is likely to ensue.

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY NOTES.

Miss Laura G. Murphy, a graduate of the Short hand department, went to Chicago yesterday to take a position as stenographer with Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, the Remington Type-writer Co. Prof. Oldt, of Lanark, is working in

the Institute this week. Although the attendance is not large the program is being fully carried out, and the teachers are enthusiastic over the excellence of the work being done.

Prof. Prideaux, principal of the Montfort, Wis., public schools, is in for a review course in bookkeeping and higher mathematics.

E. D. Orvings, of Vandene, Ia., leaves this evening for Missouri Valley, Iowa, to take an enviable position in the office of the Supt. of Frt. Dep. of the Elkhorn Valley line.

STEINMANN & MURCH.

MATTERS OF HISTORY.

The free letter carrier system went into effect in July, 1883.

The oldest known MS. is part of the Iliad found in Upper Egypt.

The first notice of aurora borealis in England was on March 6, 1716.

The organ was invented by one Ctesibius, a barber of Alexandria, about 100 B. C.

Vesuvius reposed for 1493 years, till 1631, but since then destructive eruptions have been frequent.

Prudentius, in the fourth century, set notes to the breviary; and Flavianus established the first choir at Antioch.

The art of engraving originated in some experiments of Maso Finiguerra, a Florentine, in the first half of the fifteenth century.

Confucius, the founder of the religious system of China, was contemporary with Pythagoras, and died at the age of 73 years.

The meteor of 1783, seen all over Europe nearly at the same moment, was believed to be as large as Great Britain and 120 miles high.

The first American flag made was hoisted on the "Bonhomme Richard" at the time of the famous battle with the "Serapis." It is now owned by Mr. S. S. Stafford, of Prince George county, Md.

Just received some of the best hard coal ever sold in Dixon. Buy this month and save money.

L. D. PITCHER.

DECORATING.

Clark, Anderson & Co. are prepared to do First Class work in Painting, Paper Hanging, Calomining and all kinds of house decorating, plain and ornamental. Call and see them. Shop in McKenney building, Main street, Dixon.

OLD and reliable Medicines are the best to depend upon. Acker's Blood Elixir has been prescribed for years for all impurities of the Blood. In every form of Scrofulous, Syphilitic or Mercurial diseases, it is invaluable. For Rheumatism, has no equal. Sold by Tillson & Hayden.

Hayden Bro's. will deliver the purest quality of ice in any quantity to any part of the city. Orders left at George Laing's feed store will have prompt attention.

GOOD BEER.

A. Miller, opposite of the the Dixon National Bank, Galena street, has the best Milwaukee lager beer in town.

1110w1

AT NIGHT always have Acker's Baby Soother at hand. It is the only safe medicine yet made that will remove all infantile disorders. It contains no Opium or Morphine, but gives the child natural ease from pain. Price 25 cents. Sold by Tillson & Hayden.

n2

A. F. ROBINSON sells Boots and Shoes. If you would enjoy your dinner and are prevented by Dyspepsia, use Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets. They are a positive cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency and Constipation. We guarantee them. 25 and 50 cents. Sold by Tillson & Hayden.

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PAPERING AND PAINTING.

Charles McBride is now prepared to do all kinds of carriage painting, papering, painting and decorating in good style and on short notice.

1000tf

Don't trifle with any Throat or Lung Disease. If you have a Cough or Cold, or the children are threatened with Croup or Whooping Cough, use Acker's English Remedy and prevent further trouble. It is a positive cure, and we guarantee it. Price 10 and 50 cents. Sold by Tillson & Hayden.

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Go to the Temperance Billiard Hall and Pool Rooms for good cigars, pop and lemonade. Located at the Central House

1104w1

THE REASON why Acker's Blood Elixir is warranted, is because it is the best Blood Preparation known. It will positively cure all Blood Diseases, purifies the whole system, and thoroughly builds up the constitution. Remember, we guarantee it. Sold by Tillson & Hayden.

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Dr. Pollock will hereafter be at his office, in Opera Block, every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

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FLOUR!

Buy Flour made at the Home Mill, Because it is the BEST and Because it is the CHEAPEST.

THE DIXON MILL

Never made Better Flour Than it is Making at the Present Time. The Quality, and Everything From Our Mill is Guaranteed, As Represented Or Money Refunded.

FARMERS

Can always rely upon getting the

Highest Market Price for Choice Wheat!

AT OUR MILL.

DIXON MILLING CO.

FACTS!

Are Stubborn Things,

And the PROOF of the Padding is the Eating Thereof.

I CAN and WILL save my customers from 10 to 25 PER CENT. on ANYTHING in the

DRUG LINE!

Parents can rest assured that children who are sent to purchase of me, will receive the same consideration as adults.

The Preparation of Prescriptions A Specialty

GIVE ME A TRIAL.

D. S. HORTON

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST

BABY CARRIAGES



—ON—

MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

THEO. J. HYDE & CO.

CLEARING SALE!

—OF—

Ladies' Umbrellas

At Cost! THIS WEEK! At Cost!

Also Any of my

SUMMER COATS AND VESTS.

REMEMBER FOR THIS WEEK ONLY!

CHARLEY'S HatStore

PIANOS!

ESTES Is the only Upright Piano that has a Genuine REPEATING ACTION. Buy the ESTES and get the best. Warranted to stay in tune LONGER than any Piano in the World.

Call, and I will show you Why.

R. A. RODESCH.

ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY.

OHIO REPUBLICANS INDORSE SENATOR SHERMAN'S ASPIRATIONS.

The Blaine Men Make No Opposition and the Vote Is Practically Unanimous—Foraker Heads the State Ticket by Acclamation—Great Cheering of the Two Leaders—The Platform.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 29.—Those who went to the Republican state convention at its session Thursday expecting to see a lively fight over the resolutions indorsing Senator Sherman as a candidate for the presidency, were disappointed, as for some reason the Blaine men permitted the resolution to go through without dissent, and the fight did not come off. The committees were all ready to report when the convention was called to order at 10 a. m., and as soon as the credentials committee had reported all the delegations regular ex-Governor Foster proceeded to read the platform, of which the following is a synopsis:



J. B. FORAKER.

The first matter dealt with is the tariff. On this subject the platform favors a protective tariff and denounces the principle of tariff for revenue, on the ground that it would result in the products of poorly paid labor in Europe displacing those of our own workmen.

On foreign immigration, while adhering to the general policy of receiving immigrants and making them welcome, a protest is uttered against the reception of paupers, the vicious, the imbecill, the communist, and polygamist, or others, who will be dangerous to the peace and welfare of society, and it is urged that congress pass such laws as shall shut out this class of immigrants as well as contract labor in every form. The platform closes the subject as follows:

But while favoring every honorable and practicable measure to protect American labor against the evil effects of foreign immigration and competition, we recognize also the dangers which menace it at home, and condemn as hostile to its cause and as subversive of its dignity and power the bold and persistent usurpation in many of the states of its political rights and privileges. The condition of the men who labor in the north can not be maintained or improved so long as the men who labor in the south are wrongfully deprived of their rights and powers of American citizenship. Their labor meets in close and immediate competition, and neither can be degraded without striking at the prosperity and independence of the other. Recognizing these plain truths, we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all sections of our country. We demand it and will ever demand it as the only source of justice to the real producers of prosperity and wealth, and the sole security of the republic and its free institutions.

The other planks deprecate national strife and divisions, but demand that what was settled by the war shall stay settled, and that congress shall supervise the elections of its members; demand sufficient duties on wool and its manufactures as will protect the American grower, and generally denounce the utterances of Secretary Manning and the state Democratic convention on that subject and on the tariff; favor liberal pensions to the veterans of the Union, adequate appropriations for improvement of waterways and national aid to education, demanding, in case the revenues are too large, that the tax be taken off American grown tobacco as the first step in reduction; demand that the public lands shall be held for the people; condemn the administration's execution of the civil service law, and demand further legislation to prevent removals for partisan purposes; sympathize with Irish home rule; condemn the president for vetoing pension bills and criticize the language of some of his vetoes as couched in as manifesting an unfriendly spirit to the veterans; declare the veto of the dependent pension bill unjust and unmerited, and demand the passage and approval of liberal measures of the same tenor; ask legislation in congress to prevent an inventor from maintaining action for infringement against parties infringing on account of ignorance; indorse Governor Foraker's action and utterances relating to the rebel flag incident; indorse the action of the last legislature regarding violations of the purity of the ballot, and in the passage of the Daw law (which is heartily commended), and denounce the "frauds of the Democratic party in Ohio," favor legislation to secure to all citizens of the state equal rates and privileges in transportation.

The last resolution is the Sherman indorsement, as reported in these dispatches yesterday.

The whole platform was adopted unanimously—at any rate there were no dissenting votes, the Blaine men making no effort for the modification of the Sherman resolution. There were hearty cheers when the tariff plank and the indorsement of Foraker were read, and the reading of the last—the Sherman resolution—was interrupted to permit the convention to work off its surplus enthusiasm, which it did in a manner that must have been very gratifying to the senator. Cheer upon cheer was given, and the applause was kept up until the convention was out of breath, and then the reading was concluded.

The organization committee reported for permanent chairman Senator Sherman, and his advance to the platform was signaled by another burst of applause. As soon as he had reached his place he proceeded briefly to thank the convention for their confidence in him. He was listened to with close attention. He eulogized Foraker, and declared the latter deserved both his popularity and re-nomination, as he had fairly earned both. He said: "More than that, he has prevented a Democratic president from surrendering to the Confederates the flags and banners they lost in the rebellion." He reviewed the work of the late Republican legislature, and commended it highly, and then discussed state questions also at some length. He commended the platform, especially the tariff, pauper labor and imported labor planks, and emphasized the demand in the platform for fair congressional elections. The senator closed by thanking, in a most heartfelt manner, the convention for its unanimous indorsement of him, and in this connection said that while he knew that at present it was purely a matter of sentiment he valued the action of the convention as though it insured

his election. At the same time he recognized the fact that the question rested with the districts not merely of the state but of the country. He believed in the district rules just as he did in 1880, when that belief cut off all his hopes of success.

Of course the senator's remarks were applauded, and then the business of nominating a state ticket was begun. Governor Foraker was given a unanimous renomination, and being called for spoke a few words of thanks and in defense of his administration. While he was speaking a salute of 100 guns was being fired outside in honor of his renomination.

Two ballots settled the lieutenant-governorship and Capt. Lyons, of Newark, got the nomination. Judge Spear, of Trumbull, was nominated for supreme judge, long term, and Judge B. F. Dickman, of Cleveland, for the short term. The ticket was completed as follows: Auditor of state, E. W. Poe; treasurer, John C. Brown; attorney general, D. C. Watson; member board of public works, C. A. Flechenger.

This closed the business, and after the passage of the usual complimentary resolutions the convention adjourned sine die.

The abandonment at the last moment by the friends of Mr. Blaine of their intended opposition of the indorsement of Senator Sherman was due to the interference of some of Blaine's lieutenants in the east. This can be stated upon the most direct authority. After the committee on platform had finally decided to report the Grosvener resolutions dispatches were received from the east by the leaders of the anti-Sherman element saying that opposition on the floor of the convention would be ill-advised, and calculated to do more harm than good to Blaine's interests. Thereupon it was decided to let the question go by default.

A DOZEN SUFFOCATED.

Incendiary Fire at Chicago—Two Dead and Ten Dying.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Shortly after 3 o'clock Friday morning fire broke out in the bakery of Christian Essen, 3165 Archer avenue, and before the firemen could reach the people in the second story two of Essen's children were suffocated in their beds and ten other members of his household, including himself and bakers in his employ were so badly suffocated and burned that physicians in attendance upon them say they will all die.

The fire started in the ovens of the bake shop, and spread through the rear of the building into the second story almost immediately. All means of escape for the sleepers above were cut off, and when the firemen arrived those who were awake were rushing about frantically and continued to do so until overcome. Although urged to jump from the upper windows none of them would do so.

The fire was extinguished shortly afterward, but all the occupants of the house were dead or dying by the time they could be taken out into the fresh air.

Essen and another man were arrested on suspicion of having set the place afire.

THE "COMMISSION" BUSINESS.

Chicago Boodlers Were in It Up to the Eyes.

CHICAGO, July 29.—The testimony in the boddler trial Thursday showed that "commissions" were paid to the indicted commissioners on the purchase for the county of horses, dry goods, stationery, etc., the amounts ranging from \$120 to several thousands. Jacob H. Schwartz, vice president of the J. M. W. Jones Printing company, said the company's business with the county amounted to about \$50,000. Last year they paid as commission \$2,400, and in previous years had paid large sums. "Nic" Schneider, the boiler-maker, who was the principal witness in the McGargle case, was called in the afternoon and repeated his story of his "combine" with McGargle and McDonald.

The contractor for painting the court house with frost proof paint testified that his estimate of surface was for 250,000 square feet, while it was shown by bills introduced in evidence that over 400,000 square feet had been paid for.

The reported appearance of McGargle at Sault Ste. Marie, Canada, is a mistake. The mayor of St. Ignace says the man he saw was not McGargle, although he thought he was at the time.

Defending Sim Coy Et Al.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 29.—The counsel for the defense in the conspiracy cases occupied Thursday in argument, Messrs. Bynum, McNutt and Brown each presenting the case to the jury. They dwelt at considerable length upon the evidence of Informer Perkins, and declared that he alone was guilty of any crime in connection with the tally-sheets, he being on the bond of a couple of bunco-steerers in the criminal court, and being interested in the election of a judge, as a bond had been declared forfeited and he was seeking to have the forfeiture set aside. Judge McNutt was exceedingly severe upon State Senator Weir, whom he denounced as a liar and a scoundrel, and a traitor to his party.

No Profits in Fire Insurance.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Tribune quotes the presidents of two leading fire insurance companies as saying that the losses by fire during the past few months have destroyed all profit in the insurance business, and that unless better luck ensues all the companies will have to greatly increase their rates or quit business. The losses throughout the country for the last two months have been at the rate of \$100,000,000 a year, or four or five times the normal ratio. A good many of the fires are attributed to the incendiary teachings of Herr Most.

Railways in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 29.—The state board of equalization adjourned Thursday after a session of forty days, devoted exclusively to the assessment of railroad property. According to this report the total main track in the state is 5,679 miles, and its assessed value is \$45,156,793. The total assessment of all railroad property is \$62,092,439, an increase of nearly \$7,000,000 over last year.

Her Friends Went Bail for Her.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 29.—The immigration authorities at New York recently stopped a Swedish woman and child on the ground that their passage had been paid and that they had only \$15, and were likely to be-

come public charges. Secretary Fairchild has directed that they be permitted to land, a bond being furnished by friends that they will not become public charges.

Made Powderly a Delegate.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 29.—The Knights of Labor convention at Nanticoke completed its labors Wednesday night. Master Workman Powderly was elected one of the delegates to the national convention at Minneapolis. This honor was conferred upon Powderly because his "mother" assembly was represented at the convention.

The Pinkerton Men Leaving.

PITTSBURG, July 29.—Sixty special Pinkerton detectives have been relieved from guard duty at the West Leisenring coke works. Twenty returned to New York and forty to Chicago Thursday afternoon. About forty remain on duty at Leisenring. They will probably be relieved in a few days. Work has been generally resumed.

Will Make No Discrimination Hereafter.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The ocean steamship lines have made an agreement and bound one another under a \$500 forfeit to employ non-union and union longshoremen indiscriminately. The plan will begin with the unloading of the Germanic, and a strike and long fight is expected to result.

Pinkerton's Men Sue a Mayor.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Pinkertons have sued Mayor Cleveland, of Jersey City, for libel on account of his utterances against them during the late coal handlers strike.

TOO ZEALOUS DETECTIVES.

HON. P. A. COLLINS' EXPERIENCE IN BELFAST HARBOR.

His Baggage Rigidly Searched with a View to Finding Dynamite—Salisbury Makes a Bid for Votes—A Row in the Commons—Sanguinary Boulanger—A Thief's Devoted Sister—Blaine at Norwood.

BELFAST, July 29.—Hon. P. A. Collins, of Boston, was detained aboard ship here upon his arrival Thursday from Glasgow, while detectives "went through" his baggage on a hunt for dynamite. Every article in his



P. A. COLLINS.

trunks, etc., was carefully examined and the gentleman questioned as to his name, destination, etc. The incident created a decided sensation, and it was reported that he had been arrested, but this was not true.

Mr. Collins, who is the guest of Magistrate Hughes at his residence near Belfast, was interviewed Thursday evening on the subject. At first, he said, he was inclined to treat the matter as a huge joke, but upon seeing the report of his alleged arrest in the papers and since reading the account of the custom house incident he had concluded that the government is narrowly watching his movements. The treatment to which he was subjected he certainly was not prepared for by anything that had happened or that he had observed during his tour of France and Great Britain.

He was astonished when the detectives accosted him on board the steamer, before he was able to land, but he coolly and dignifiedly answered the questions put to him which literally were: "What is your name?" "What is your business?" "Where are you from?" "Where are you going?" To these questions he gave answers respectively: "Patrick A. Collins," "Chiefly pleasure," "Glasgow," "Future movements doubtful. Call at the Imperial hotel, Belfast, to-morrow and I will inform you." Meanwhile the party accompanying Mr. Collins stood at the bottom of the gangway surrounded by a small crowd.

Mr. Collins said the questions annoyed him much less than the manner of asking them. The whole business is inexplicable to him. He has been in Ireland three times before and never had any such experiences.

"When the officers seized my baggage on top of the questions they had asked," said Mr. Collins, "I was simply amazed, but I offered no opposition. In spite of the disgust I felt I was amused at watching the officers scrutinize the contents of the trunks. A bottle of bay rum elicited deep attention, and a package containing some cakes of fragrant soap was examined with immense anxiety, as probably suggesting dynamite."

Mr. Collins expressed the opinion that since the freedom of the city of Dublin was conferred upon him the government has been upon his track. He doesn't mind that, but keenly feels his inability to travel in a free country without being molested by ignorant policemen.

SALISBURY'S ASTUTE TACTICS.

He Holds Up an Inducement for British Landlords' Support.

LONDON, July 29.—Lord Salisbury's speech at Norwich Wednesday has created quite a stir, and is freely discussed in all its bearings. The premier's utterances were well calculated and obviously intended to win over adherents to the new Tory proposals, which are to be brought forward in the promised Irish land purchase bill, and will doubtless, to a certain extent, have that effect. There are thousands upon thousands of acres of land in England absolutely growing barren for want of cultivation, and it was to the owners and would-be occupiers of this land that the prime minister's address was especially directed.

At present there is no way in which the English land owners can parcel out their un-

used land upon terms which would be advantageous to them, and there are very few persons who can afford to become tenants thereof upon the terms which the landlords are compelled to offer, hence Lord Salisbury's promises to extend relief to English landlords equal to those intended so be provided for Irish land owner in the Irish land purchase bill are made with the purpose of appealing to the English land holders to work for the success of the Irish bill in the expectation of receiving benefits similar to those conferred by that measure. The defeat of the land purchase bill would put an end to the hopes of relief entertained by the English landlords, many of whom have become land poor, and they are given so to understand.

A Row in the Commons.

LONDON, July 29.—There was a lively time in the house of commons Thursday, resulting in the suspension for two weeks of Timothy Healy. The house was in committee, and Healy complained that the chairman permitted the Conservatives to interrupt him too often, but this incident ended by Healy apologizing. The excitement continued and DeLisle, Conservative, was reproved by the chair for disorderly conduct, and the chair would not permit him to explain, but called the speaker to preside, suspending the committee. The chairman then reported that during the discussion between himself and Healy DeLisle had remonstrated at his not being allowed to explain certain language, whereupon Timothy Healy had approached DeLisle and said to him: "Come out, DeLisle, if you're a man. If you interrupt me again I'll break your neck."

The speaker demanded that Healy explain his language. Healy refused to explain and declared that he would take the consequences of his refusal.

Smith moved that Healy be suspended. Healy said he hoped that none of his friends would oppose the motion, and it was carried without division.

She Worried Them Into Clemency.

LONDON, July 29.—The release of George Bidwell, the Bank of England forger, who in 1872 was sentenced to imprisonment for life, is unprecedented in the romance attaching to the circumstances of his discharge. The pardon of the now famous criminal was effected through the unceasing efforts of a devoted sister, who spent seven years in trying to obtain her brother's liberty, and so various were the means she employed and so persistent her endeavors that she became almost an incubus to every official whose action or influence could have any possible effect in the direction of consummating her purpose. How she finally accomplished her object nobody appears to know. The police officials declare that they are entirely in the dark as to the secret of her success, but all agree that Bidwell's discharge was brought about solely through her efforts, and that her self-sacrificing devotion to her brother has no parallel in the records or traditions of English prisons or police departments.

No Dissenters in America.

LONDON, July 29.—The Rev. Dr. Parker delivered a farewell address in the city temple Thursday to a large audience. He declared that the only reason that would induce him to remain in America was that there were no dissenters there. "Every one in America," he said, "stood according to their worth. Here a dissenter was obliged to apologize for himself." Dr. Parker received scores of letters wishing him God-speed, among them one from Gladstone, wishing him a safe and happy trip.

The Kaiser's Gift to the Pope.

ROME, July 29.—Dr. Von Schloetzer, Prussian minister to the vatican, has presented to the pope an exquisitely wrought mitre adorned with rubies, diamonds, sapphires and emeralds, and accompanied by an autograph letter from the emperor of Germany tendering the bejeweled offering as his jubilee gift to the holy father.

Boulanger Wants to Fight a Duel.

PARIS, July 29.—The Courier Du Soir states that Gen. Boulanger has requested the war office to grant him official permission to challenge M. Jules Ferry to a duel in consequence of the insulting allusions to Boulanger made by Ferry in his speech at Epinal on Monday.

Blaine Visits a Blind Asylum.

LONDON, July 29.—Mr. James G. Blaine visited the blind asylum at Norwood Thursday, and was shown through the buildings and grounds. It was expected that he would address the inmates of the institution, and great disappointment was felt that he did not do so.

Grasshoppers in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, July 29.—Reports from various parts of Belgium say that grasshoppers have appeared in swarms, and are playing havoc with the crops.

Lost His Girl and Wants \$20,000.

SARANAC, Mich., July 29.—Julian F. Mills was arrested last week on the charge of being drunk, and was fined. He was engaged to be married, and the lady interested declared the engagement off when she heard that her lover had been arrested. Mills declares the arrest unjust, and has sued the town for \$20,000, alleging that the affair has alienated the girl's affections. No like case was ever before known in Michigan.

Iron Mines Inundated.

READING, Pa., July 29.—Several iron mines in Long Swamp township were filled with water Thursday, owing to the overflow of streams from recent rains. Many miners had a narrow escape from drowning, and 200 men will be idle for months.

National Assembly of Painters.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—A national trades assembly of painters, grainers, decorators, and paper-hangers was formed in this city Thursday. Delegates representing organizations in seventeen different states were present and charter, designating the assembly as No. 210, was received.

Seven Italians Carved.

NEW BRUNSWICK, July 29.—A fight over a game of cards occurred Wednesday night among a gang of Italians working on the Pennsylvania road at Plainboro. Seven Italians were terribly cut up and it is feared that four will die.

Lightning Kills Two Boys.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 29.—Charlie, the 10 years old son of C. T. Harrell, of Darlington county, was playing in his father's yard Thursday with a colored boy, when they were struck by lightning and both instantly killed.

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—AT THE—

OLD RELIABLE CLOTHING STORE

Seersucker Coats \$1.00
Coats and Vests - \$1.25

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JAMES. H. TODD

A POTENT FACT!

Residents of Dixon and Vicinity are fast learning that

C. C. GODFREY,

Is the leading

GROCER

Of the town, and can now supply all the EARLY FRUITS AND VEGETABLES as fast as they come into market. When you want the very BEST and CHEAPEST, go to

The Store on the Northeast Corner of Main and Hennepin Streets, Dixon.

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ARCHITECT

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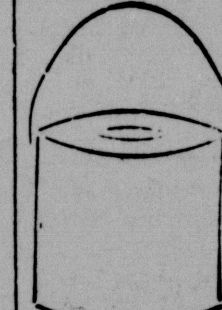
Office on Hennepin Street, Dixon, Second Door North of Main Street.

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Tin and Sheet Iron Roofing, Tin and Galvanized Iron Gutters and Leaders; Smoke-Stacks.

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HERDS OF SICK CATTLE.

THE REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

Where the Pleuro Has Been Found, Investigated and the Stamping Out Process Begun—Pennsylvania's Cool Proposition—The President and the Delegates—Crime and a Pension.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 29.—The chief of the bureau of animal industry has just made a preliminary report to the commissioner of agriculture on the progress of the work for the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia for the six months ended June 30, 1887. He states that the last appropriation of \$500,000, and the law giving authority to compensate for diseased and exposed animals, and also to quarantine and disinfect premises, has enabled the bureau to accomplish very much more than had been possible previous to that time. The new rules and regulations made to conform with this act, issued April 15, for co-operating with the various states, though assuming much more authority than the old ones, have been very favorably received and accepted by the authorities of twenty-two states and seven territories. The legislatures of the states of Illinois, New York, Rhode Island, and Virginia have passed acts giving full authority to the officers of the bureau for the quarantining, condemnation, and destruction of animals affected and exposed to dangerous contagious diseases.

Pennsylvania is the only state in the union believed to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia the authorities of which have declined both to accept the new rules and regulations, and to give the national inspectors any recognition in this work. The last communication received from the governor's agent, is to the effect that providing the attorney general decides favorably the department of agriculture will be permitted to pay the expense of the work in Pennsylvania, on condition that the work is done under the supervision of an officer under the governor's control, and subject to rules emanating from him. Such rules must be subject to abrogation by either party, so soon as they are shown not to be to the advantage of either, and there must be no possibility of damage to the interests of the state by the action of the national officers.

Co-operation is not recommended upon these terms, as it is believed that work under such conditions would be no more effective than the present state work, and consequently the government has nothing to gain by paying the expenses. An investigation is recommended to determine the extent of the infection in Pennsylvania, and if this should prove sufficient to endanger the animals of other states the cattle of Pennsylvania should be placed in quarantine and prohibited from going to other states, unless accompanied by a permit from an inspector of the bureau of animal industry.

During the six months, the officers of this bureau have inspected 2,368 herds in Illinois, containing 12,631 animals. They have made post mortem examinations on the carcasses of 3,183 animals that have been slaughtered from the infected district, and of these 299 animals showed the lesions of contagious pleuro-pneumonia. Since April 20, 819 animals have been compulsorily slaughtered in Cook county alone and paid for by this bureau. Of these, 234, or nearly 30 percent., were affected by this disease. Very few affected animals are now being found, and it is believed that the outbreak is about stamped out.

In Maryland 2,406 herds have been inspected, containing 25,739 animals. Of these herds, 233, containing 2,076 animals, were quarantined. The number of diseased animals found in these herds was 744. One thousand two hundred and fifty-three post-mortem examinations have been made on carcasses of slaughtered animals, showing 765 to have been affected with pleuro-pneumonia. Very few recent cases of the disease have been found, and it is believed that but little more trouble is to be apprehended.

The work in New Jersey has only recently commenced. Four hundred and fifty-three herds, containing 3,815 animals, have been inspected. Twenty herds have been found infected, containing 248 head, of which thirty-five were reported diseased. Twenty-eight animals were slaughtered, of which fifteen were found to be affected with pleuro-pneumonia.

In New York seventy-nine herds, containing 2,201 animals, were inspected. Of these forty-five were infected and contained 937 animals, of which 125 were reported diseased. The number slaughtered was 117, of which twenty-five showed the lesions of pleuro-pneumonia.

The total number of herds inspected in the different states during six months was 5,351, containing 45,094 animals. Of these 298 herds and 11,625 animals have been placed in quarantine, among which were found 904 diseased animals. Post-mortem examinations were made on the carcasses of 4,581 animals, and showed that 1,104 of these were affected with pleuro-pneumonia.

The President Discourages Delegations.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 29.—The president has received a telegram from Sen. Harris, of Tennessee, stating that a committee of citizens of Memphis was about to visit the capital to tender him an invitation to visit that city, and asking when it would be agreeable to the executive to receive the delegates. The president, replying to the telegram, requested Senator Harris to use his persuasive powers, with a view to inducing the committee to abandon the unnecessary trip to Washington City during the heated term. The president assured the senator that an invitation by mail would be quite as satisfactory and receive as favorable consideration as an invitation brought by a delegation.

A Puzzling Pension Case.

WASHINGTON CITY, July 29.—Secretary Lamar has a peculiar pension case under consideration. A widow has filed a claim for pension arrears allowed but not paid her husband. It is shown by the evidence, which is not disputed, that the woman killed her husband, was for this tried, convicted and

sentenced to life imprisonment. The question arises as to whether under the circumstances she shall receive a benefit which, if not for her murderous act, would have accrued to her husband. The case is puzzling the law officers of the interior department.

Four Girls Drowned.
LOWELL, Mass., July 29.—Katie Callahan, Delia Welch, Mattie Keating and Maggie Toomey, aged from 12 to 14 years, were drowned Thursday while bathing in the Concord river. The bodies were recovered.

Death Gives Her a Divorce.
NEW YORK, July 29.—Frederick Neilson, the well-known society man of New York, whose wife, a sister of Frederick Gebhard, is suing for divorce, died Wednesday.

Denver Wants a Visit.
DENVER, Colo., July 29.—Steps are being taken for a monster non-partisan invitation to President Cleveland to visit Denver.

MITCHELL DOES UP GALLAGHER.

"Reddy" Gets All He Wants in Six Rounds—General Sporting News.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 29.—The great prize ring battle between "Reddy" Gallagher, of this city, and Charley Mitchell took place at the Cleveland Gymnasium Thursday evening. The fight was entirely on its merits, and both pugilists went into the ring to win. About 100 spectators were present. The articles called for six rounds, Marquis of Queensbury rules. Gallagher was first to appear, Mitchell soon following. Gallagher weighed 165, and Mitchell about 170. The fight from the beginning was hot and continued fiercely for four rounds, when the blows became less frequent and effective. There were no clean knock downs in the entire six rounds, but both Mitchell and Gallagher received a terrible pounding. Except in the first round Gallagher acted on the defensive and Mitchell forced the fighting. Both men did clever work with their fists. Mitchell's blows landed heavier than Gallagher's, and he proved himself to be the best fighter.

In the last two rounds "Reddy" kept well away from Mitchell, so that the Englishman could not hit him effectively. At the end of the sixth round the referee gave the match to Mitchell, Gallagher refusing to stand up any longer.

Stake Winners on the Race Courses.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 29.—At the trotting meeting Thursday Jennie Lind won first money in the 2:18 pace; best time, 2:16½, by Frank Champ and Argile; winner's best time, 2:17. Loretta F. was winner in the 2:25 trot; best time, 2:19. The free-for-all trot was won by Arab; best time, by J. Q., 2:17½; winner's best time, 2:17½.
CHICAGO, July 29.—At the West Side Driving park Thursday the winners were: Cardinal McCloskey, ¾ mile, 1:17; Loupe, ¾ mile heats, 1:18½, 1:20, 1:21½; Fronia Louise, 1 mile, 1:44½; Glen Fisher, ¾ mile, 1:30; Outstep, ¾ mile, 1:19½.

The Day on the Diamond.
CHICAGO, July 29.—League games of base ball Thursday gave the following scores: At Detroit—Detroit 4, New York 5; at Indianapolis—Indianapolis 15, Washington 8; at Chicago—Chicago 10, Boston 4; at Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh 2, Philadelphia 4.

American Association. At Brooklyn—Brooklyn 7, Cincinnati 8; at New York—Metropolitans 3, Cleveland 4; at Philadelphia—Athletics 3, Louisville 4; at Baltimore—Baltimore 4, St. Louis 5.

At Oshkosh—Oshkosh—Minneapolis game forfeited by Minneapolis, owing to the disability of Pitcher Allen; at Des Moines—Des Moines 3, St. Paul 1; at LaCrosse—LaCrosse-Eau Claire game postponed—rain.

The Fight for Blood.
WORCESTER, Mass., July 29.—Jerry Sullivan, of Worcester, and an unknown, supposed to be Paddy Welch, of Chicago, fought for \$100 a side at a point near Clinton Thursday night. The men are lightweights. They were accompanied by seconds and three friends each. The fight was for blood from the start and savage in the extreme. The men paid no attention to the call of time, but continued to fight for twenty minutes when Sullivan, who seemed to be getting the worst of it, kicked Welch and the referee decided a foul and gave the fight to the unknown. The men had to be pulled apart.

THE DISASTER AT THE BRIDGE.
Thirty-Five Victims of It, a Dozen of Whom Are Dead or Dying.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 29.—The wreck on the Chicago & Alton, caused by the collision of a west-bound train and a construction train at the Orendorff bridge, near Hopedale, proves to have been a more dreadful affair than the reports obtained Wednesday night made it.

The list of fatalities as reported up to 6 o'clock Thursday night foots up ten, and of injured twenty-five, of whom it is feared three will die. All of the ten dead men were taken out of the wreck, and it is surmised that several more may be under it yet.

The cause of the accident is stated as follows: The west-bound freight was flagged at Hopedale and informed that bridge was burning and unsafe. The engine went on to the bridge, taking men from Hopedale, and the fire was put out. The bridge remaining safe, the engine then got the freight and proceeded. Meantime the construction train had been sent from the west to the bridge, which was then believed to be impassable, and met the freight, with dire consequences. The complete list of the dead is as follows: Piano Darrow, Ashland, Ill., aged 60, not a

Boating with Garfield.
A grizzled, weary looking toiler of the lowpath sat in Superintendent McKenna's office the other afternoon. He had just come down from the west, and found himself compelled temporarily to give up work on account of a sore foot, which left him almost unable to walk. To a reporter he told how, when he was a boy of 10 and the lamented James A. Garfield was a youth of 15, they plodded side by side along the Washakie canal and slept in the same bunk, both being employed on the boat Reeper Willard.

The boatman's name is George McAuley. He told how studiously young Garfield was even at that early day, and how, even when seated astride of a horse, he was always poring over a book. He was a general favorite all along the canal, said McAuley, as he was invariably courteous and never used a coarse or an unkind word to any one. He was paid \$15 a month, which was considered large wages in those days. For two summers he followed the canal, and McAuley saw him no more until the war broke out and he joined the army, when one day, as he was doing picket duty, Garfield, who was then wearing a general's uniform, approached him and recognized in him the companion of his humble days. Soon after McAuley was taken prisoner and sent to Libby prison, and after his release took up his old life on the canal. He never saw Garfield again.—Albany Express.

MADE on body, apparently died from nervous shock; James Brown, Hopedale, aged 43, scalded to death; James Kelly, home unknown, aged 40; Morton Duneth, Delavan, Ill., aged 15; David Waldron, Delavan, aged 55; Frank Braker, Petersburg, single; Timothy Sours, Tallula, aged 35; one man, unknown; George Grites, residence unknown; George Farrier, Tallula, aged 21.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, July 28.
Following were the quotations on the board of trade to-day: Wheat—No. 2 July, opened 69c nominal, closed 69½c nominal; August, opened 69c, closed 69½c; September, opened and closed 70½c. Corn—No. 2 July, opened 37½c nominal, closed 38½c nominal; August, opened 37½c, closed 38½c bid; September, opened 38½c, closed 39c asked. Oats—No. 2 July, opened 24½c nominal, closed 24½c nominal; August, opened 24½c, closed 25½c bid. Pork—Year, opened and closed \$11.20 nominal; January, opened and closed \$11.70 nominal. Lard—July, opened 16.60 asked nominal, closed 16.57½ nominal.

Live Stock—The quotations at the Union stock yards ranged as follows: Hogs—Market opened active and strong and prices a shade higher; light grades, \$5.15@5.40; rough packing, \$5.05@5.30; heavy packing and shipping lots, \$5.20@5.40. Cattle—Native steady; beefs, \$4.35@4.60; cows, \$1.75@3.00; stockers, \$1.90@3.10; Texans, 10c lower, \$2.00@3.10. Sheep—Market weak, 10c@15c lower; common, \$2.50@3.30; good, 3.60@4.10; lambs, \$1.00@3.50 per head.
Produce: Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 19c 20c per lb; choice to fancy dairy, 13c@15c; fresh packing, 10½c@11c. Eggs—Strictly fresh, 17c@18c per doz. Poultry—Hens, 10c@10½c per lb; roosters, 5c; spring chickens, 14c@15c. Potatoes—New, \$1.50@2.00 per bbl. Berries—Red raspberries, \$1.00@1.25 per 24-pt case; blackberries, \$1.40@1.60 per 16-qt case.

New York, July 28.
Wheat—Quiet; No. 1 red state, nominal; No. 2 red winter August, 79½c; do September, 81½c. Corn—Quiet; No. 2 mixed cash, 49½c; do August, 45c; do September, 46½c. Oats—Quiet; No. 1 white state, 38½c@39c; No. 2 do, 37½c@38c; No. 2 mixed August, 39½c. Rye—Dull and unchanged. Barley—Nominal. Pork—Dull; old mess, \$15.25@15.75. Lard—\$6.80, August; \$6.90, September.

Cattle—A few sales at yesterday's figures; trading nearly nominal; dressed beef a trifle firmer; native sides, 6c@7½c; Texas do, 5½c@6c. To-day's cable from Liverpool quotes American refrigerator beef a little firmer, 9½c @ 10c. Sheep—Slow trade at barely former prices; poor to good sheep, \$3.63½@5.00 @ 100 lbs; poor to prime lambs, \$5.00@8.00. Hogs—Dull for live hogs; \$3.50@5.80.

Tribulations of an Understudy.

"Pity the sorrows of a poor young understudy."

The speaker was a pretty little lady beyond the early caramel age, but not yet graduated from the chewing gum habit. A coquettish hat, surmounted by a combination of silk and feathers that pierced the innocent atmosphere a foot or more above her head, set off her smooth features and sub rosa chin to advantage. A tight fitting suit gave her a jaunty air, and, taken all in all, she was just such an attractive miss as a man would be willing to stop and talk to, all unmindful of the fact that his wife was keeping supper and temper warm for him at home.

"Yes," she continued, "I am an understudy for a 'star' of the one night stand variety, and if you think the position a bed of roses just conclude that you are mistaken without any unnecessary delay. In the first place one can build up no reputation. She plays under the name of the star, and stopping but one night in a town, no one is the wiser. The printing is all done early in the season, and when those in the audience observe that the distinguished actress, Miss So-So, is to play 'Cora' or 'Camille,' how are they to know it really is Miss So-So who appears on the stage? They can't do it, you know. Well, I was obliged to play for our 'star' five or six straight weeks last winter on account of sickness that kept her away from the company, and not a single auditor ever knew the difference. The newspapers gave me splendid notices in the name of the absent actress, though if they had known that I was an understudy, it is probable that they would have treated me with toplofty scorn. That shows how much real appreciation there is for art on its own merits. I have reason to believe that my work was fully as good as that of the star herself, and yet here I am at the end of the season without a particle of reputation, while all that I have suffered in mind, body and estate would fill a book. Now you know something about the tribulations of an understudy, enough, I hope, to warrant you in dropping an occasional journalistic tear in our behalf."—Chicago Herald.

Boating with Garfield.

A grizzled, weary looking toiler of the lowpath sat in Superintendent McKenna's office the other afternoon. He had just come down from the west, and found himself compelled temporarily to give up work on account of a sore foot, which left him almost unable to walk. To a reporter he told how, when he was a boy of 10 and the lamented James A. Garfield was a youth of 15, they plodded side by side along the Washakie canal and slept in the same bunk, both being employed on the boat Reeper Willard.

The boatman's name is George McAuley. He told how studiously young Garfield was even at that early day, and how, even when seated astride of a horse, he was always poring over a book. He was a general favorite all along the canal, said McAuley, as he was invariably courteous and never used a coarse or an unkind word to any one. He was paid \$15 a month, which was considered large wages in those days. For two summers he followed the canal, and McAuley saw him no more until the war broke out and he joined the army, when one day, as he was doing picket duty, Garfield, who was then wearing a general's uniform, approached him and recognized in him the companion of his humble days. Soon after McAuley was taken prisoner and sent to Libby prison, and after his release took up his old life on the canal. He never saw Garfield again.—Albany Express.

Santa Claus The great
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The Tailor
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One door west of the Lee Co. National Bank
Main Street, Dixon, has now on hand and is receiving
As Fine A Line of Goods, Foreign and Home Manufacture
As Can be Found West of Chicago
Which will be made up
At Reasonable Prices
To Cash, or Prompt Paying Customers.

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The only brand of Laundry Soap awarded a first class medal at the New Orleans Exposition. Guaranteed absolutely pure, and for general household purposes is the very best
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The finest assortment of HORSES AND CARRIAGES in the city.

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The only \$3 SEAMLESS shoe in the world.
Finest calf, perfect fit, and warranted. Congress, Button and Lace, all styles toe, stylish and durable as those costing \$5 or \$6.
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Boys all wear the W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE. If your dealer does not keep them, send your name on postal to W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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And like all Counterfeits lack the Remarkable LASTING QUALITIES OF THE GENUINE.
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Parts of the Body Enlarged, Developed and Strengthened. Simple, harmless, sure self-treatment. Full particulars, testimonials etc. mailed sealed, free of charge. **ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.**

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R. R.

TRAINS GOING EAST.
No. 6, Atlantic Express, 3:10 A.M. A
" 8, Clinton Ex., arrive 6:47, leave 7:02 A.M. A
" 4, Denver " 10:54 " 11:12 P.M. A
" 2, Marshall Ex., ar. 2:05, leave 2:30 P.M. A

GOING WEST.
No. 5, Pacific Express, 3:40 A.M. A
" 1, Marshall Ex., ar. 12:25, leave 12:45 P.M. A
" 3, Denver Express, 3:12 " 3:30 P.M. A
" 7, Clinton Ex., arrive 7:42, leave 7:57 P.M. A

Freight trains are allowed to carry passengers as follows:

EAST BOUND.
No. 84, 7:47 A.M., bet'wa Sterling and Turner. C
" 88, 1:52 P.M., " Clinton and Creston. C
" 74, 9:07 P.M., " Cortland. A

WEST BOUND.
No. 87, 5:40 A.M., between Dixon and Clinton. F
" 73, 12:45 P.M., " Cortland " " F
" 75, 3:00 P.M., " Turner and Sterling. C
" 77, 5:54 P.M., " " " " C

A Daily.
C Daily except Sunday.
F Daily except Monday.
H. E. HAND, Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

GOING SOUTH.
Passenger, 11:05 A.M. A
Passenger, 3:15 " A
New Passenger, 5:57 P.M. F
Freight, 6:00 " "

GOING NORTH.
Passenger, 2:15 P.M. A
Passenger, 1:30 A.M. A
New Passenger, 6:15 " F
Freight, 6:30 " "

*Daily except Sunday
Daily except Monday
W. C. WOOLEY, Agent.

At the Mill in India.

The Indian method of grinding carries one back to the Bible. I remember when I was a little boy being very much puzzled with the saying, "Two women were grinding at a mill; the one shall be taken and the other left." My ideas of mills were confined to wind mills and water mills, and in neither case could I understand what functions "two women" were required to perform. But a single visit to an Indian bazar will probably make the parable clear, for the visitor can scarcely fail to see several sets of women at work, sitting in an open shop or by the street. The instrument employed consists of two small mill stones. In the upper one, toward the edge of it, is fixed an upright stick about a foot long. The two women sit on opposite sides of the stones, each grasping the upright stick with one hand, and working together they turn the stone, just as two men sometimes work together on a windlass. With their free hands they feed in the corn, and the flour, as it is thrown out by the stones, spreads out on the floor beside them.—Harold Cox.

Costly Billet Doux.

The tariff in this country in 1837 for conveyance of any single sheet letter, however light or heavy, over 100 miles was 18 3/4 cents, over 400 miles was 25 cents; and for every sheet or scrap of paper added to a single sheet, double postage. Billet doux were costly affairs then; if written daily they counted up fast. It should be added, however, that the young ladies did not have the worst of it, for custom made it the duty, and of course gallantry made it the privilege and pleasure of the young gentlemen to pay the postage at both ends. Furthermore, both sexes wrote less frequently and avenged themselves by writing on very generous, sometimes on what were called "mammoth" sheets.—Chicago Tribune.

Elements of Strength.

I believe that the day will come when a young man will be proud of not being addicted to the use of stimulants of any kind. I believe the day will come when not to drink, not to use tobacco, not to waste one's strength in the secret indulgence of passion, but to be true to one's nature, true to God's law, to be sound, robust, cheerful, and to be conscious that these elements of strength and health are derived from the reverent obedience of the commandments of God, will be a matter of ambition and endeavor among men.—Henry Ward Beecher.

A Cloak for Ignorance.

Sudden deaths seem to increase with frightful rapidity. In this connection I might say that in many cases what physicians call heart disease is a successful cloak for ignorance in the medical world. A young or even old physician may be treating an individual without any direct knowledge as to the character of his illness. Now, should the patient pass off suddenly the physician can hide his ignorance by simply saying his death was due to heart disease. Physicians, of course, know when a patient has heart disease, but often that is stated as the cause of death when the patient was in fact a victim of some other disease which his physician did not know.—Physician in Globe-Democrat.

Antiquity of Ropes.

Before the beginning of the historical period, considerable skill in rope making had been acquired, so that it must be classed among the oldest of the arts. The existing relics of the ancient Egyptians include sculptures showing the process of manufacture practiced more than 4,000 years ago, while the oldest records of that people represent well made ropes of great strength. Flax and the fibers of the date tree were employed for these ropes, but grasses and the hides of animals were probably among the first materials used.—Arkansas Traveler.

The Superior Sort of Courage.

There is proneness to look only to openly demonstrated heroism for courage and never to grant its existence elsewhere. Courage, however, is not essentially a matter of noise and bombast, but more often of the extreme quiet. The man who, in the midst of poverty and privation, toils unflinchingly and uncompromisingly for the sustenance of his family, in full consciousness of the fact that he can never rise superior to his misfortune, is a man of courage. The man who, intrusted with vast sums of gold, which he might, if he would, make his own, but who faithfully deals back to each creditor his due—he is a man of courage. The man who has views which are in advance of his age, and with them sufficient daring to coolly express and calmly discuss them—he also has courage; but the bravest man of all—the one who has the best and most unimpeachable right and claim to courage is the man who to shield and protect others accepts open insult and submits unflinchingly to open censure, criticism and indignity. This is harder than heading an army, harder than wearing a royal crown, harder than preaching truth and right to a generation of fools. In all my life I have known of but one such man; and though I never have met him I revere him as a god; and yet the world would question my sanity if I wrote his name where it belongs, high up in the list of heroes.—George Sand in North American Review.

Permanency of Type Writing.

The announcement made some time ago that the type writer records in the departments in Washington were fading caused quite a flurry in nearly every big office and business house in the city, as the type writer is now quite extensively used. There are, it is said, between 40,000 and 50,000 in use in this country. Many wills are now prepared with type writers, and it will thus be seen that much depends on the ink. Other legal documents, scarcely less important, are now written with the machine. After considerable quiet investigation, it has been found that the fault lay in the quality of ink used. Black record ribbons, whose ink is made of lamp black, and the indelible copying ribbons insure permanency for the writing. The matter was so important that the examiner of the chemical division of the United States patent office investigated it at the request of the secretary of the treasury. He found that with the two ribbons mentioned the ink is driven more deeply into the paper than with a pen, and is less susceptible to chemical agencies for removing it. This assurance has again brought the machine back into use, and we are making wills with it the same as before.—Lawyer in Globe-Democrat.

Traits of the Ideal Guest.

There is no doubt that the agreeable and fascinating persons who are always in request as visitors put themselves under a great deal of mental strain. It is not easy to live in other people's houses, even for a few weeks. To sleep in a new bed, to breakfast at an unusual hour, to await the hostess' pleasure (or the coachman's) as to whether you shall have your afternoon drive, to talk to the stupid member of the family, or to endure the conceit of the brilliant one, all require patience and self control. The family dog may be a brute of which one is afraid. Every one who has paid many visits knows of the disagreements which haunt even the best regulated families. Perhaps for this reason colorless people are generally chosen as model guests—persons who have just enough anecdote and not too much, sufficiently good looking to please, not enough good looking to alarm jealousy—the person who has no disagreeable incumbrances to bring along, the creature made up of tact and ready adaptability. Such is the ideal visitor, the person always sought for and seldom found.—Harper's Bazar.

Sleeping Sailors and Roustabouts.

Along all the docks these sweltering days, when work is slack, sailors and roustabouts can be seen sprawled in sleep. They flop down on tarpaulins under the shade of big vessels, on cotton bales, in hogsheds overturned, on coils of rope and in all sorts of places. But in every case they lie in the same attitude. It is with the face on the arms. "Why is it?" one was asked. "More'n likely because there aren't no posish you can bestow your hulk into that'll give so much rest in such a short bunkin' spell," said the old sailor man. "Hain't ye ever noticed how tramps always sleeps that style by the roadside? I'll bet you lay that way nine times outen ten for a short nap, though you mebbe don't know it. As I say it's the restfullest of ways to bunk. Prob'ly that's one reason all these coves lays that fashion 'long the docks, says I. Then there's another reason. That's lies. Sleepin' that way keeps 'em off'n your nose."—New York Sun.

Sweep of Nature's Crimson Brush.

There is a young woman on the north side who has hair so red that it is said she would surely bleed to death were it to be clipped with scissors or knife. This painful sweep of nature's crimson brush has provoked more or less comment in the neighborhood in which the young lady lives; but the poor girl who has been at the flings of the gossips has one staunch friend in a little sister—a wee mite of a thing, with a heart filled to overflowing with the milk of human kindness. One day last week the maiden with the sanguinary tresses was chafing under some taunt from a neighboring doorstep, when the little cherub ran up to her, and throwing a pair of chubby arms about her neck, exclaimed: "We know your hair is black, sister; it only looks pink."—Chicago Herald.

A TOURIST IN JUDEA.

Tent Life in Palestine—A Happy Existence When It Doesn't Rain.

Jenin is about three days' ride from Jerusalem. The first day takes one up over Scopus, from whence is obtained the best far off view of the Holy City, past Gibeah, where David permitted the murder of Saul's seven sons; past Ramah, where Rachel mourned for her children; past the Bethel of Jacob and past the somber rock country of Judea, a country for the weird pencil of a Dore; to Sinjil, where the first night is gladly spent after such a day's battling with the aggravating stony paths. A land flowing with milk and honey Palestine may have been, but as most tourists see barren Judea first it would seem as if the milk must have become curdled and petrified into these present, very present rocks. Honey, too; and man thinks indignantly of that imitation stuff to which they are now reduced and which they have the assurance to proffer here in this supposed honeyed land.

After this insult added to the already potent injury of the stones and rocks, tired mortal hails his tent with joy, hails even those iron structures on which we are spending a third of our time, and the bedding of which is not so hard as a pine board, neither is it eider down by a long shot. Yet you cling to that bedding with strong desire as, at 5 or 6 in the morning as may be, the dragonan comes to call you. Coffee is served in a half hour, the men are already beginning the uncording of your tent, so you must arise whether or no. In another half hour all are supposed to be ready to mount and be off, thus taking advantage of the cool and delicious early day. A rest of a couple of hours is made for luncheon (which has been brought on donkey back), and, for a lounge for you, and, if the mood may be applied, for the horses also. Arriving at the day's journey's end, one is highly gratified to find everything set up as marvelously as it disappeared while taking his morning coffee. Dinner is served at half past 6 and the evening is passed in conversation, cards, or in writing up journal, for early to rise means early to bed. Some one has said that this combination means healthy, wealthy and wise, but I don't believe it—except for Palestine.

For tent life is a happy one—when it doesn't rain. Even if it do, your canvas house is, it is to be hoped, of double thickness and well corded down by Arabs who have been doing just that same thing all their lives. Against dampness, sometimes a board flooring is laid, but large rugs are always spread upon which the bed and washstand are always set up, and which makes a pretty harmony with the inner canvas covering which has been gayly adorned in a sort of Oriental patchwork, the effort of Cairene art ideas, and presents an inviting appearance—cool by day and warm by night—something like the Irishman's whisky, cold in summer and hot in winter. With your chair in the doorway, or reclining by the adjustable window, you settle down to Baedeker or Stanley or Hepworth Dixon, feeling quite sure that the tent arrangement is the most sensible mode of living yet invented—for Palestine. Particularly is this true if, at this juncture, Hassan makes his appearance with a cup of tea, which he always has ready on your coming into camp.—Palestine Cor. Cleveland Leader.

An Improved Cement.

M. Vallin, a French chemist, has invented an improved kind of cement, possessing durability and the cold appearance of marble, so that a wall set with it not only becomes impermeable to moisture, but can be polished and made beautiful.—Chicago Herald.

Of the 1,650,000 people in Kansas 173,000 are foreign born; 52,000 are from Germany, 20,000 are from Ireland, 24,000 from England. Of the native born inhabitants 184,000 are from Illinois.

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What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that Green's August Flower, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it.

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This is to certify that I used Hoke's Electric Medicated Belt after suffering with pain all the time in my side for the last 40 years, also pain on my chest and kidneys for the last three months. Spent many dollars without relief. On Tuesday, the 5th day of July, Mr. A. Weible, the butcher, fetched Mr. Hoke, the inventor of Hoke's Belt, to my house and wanted me to try the belt. I applied the belt, and to my utter surprise, in three days' time the pain was entirely gone, and ever since I am free of all pain; I feel much stronger, more whole body. Some of my acquaintances know full well how I suffered. Indeed, I think it the most wonderful remedy ever offered to the public. Those doubting this, call on me. HORACE PRESTON, 3d street, Dixon, Ill.

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